

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
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months \$4; six months \$7 50, twelve months
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For the Kentucky Gazette.

A FAREWELL TO KENTUCKY.

Farewell, awhile, to every scene
That gilds the forest waste;
Farewell ye shades of living green,
That beautify the west,
Where spring the flowers of every hue,
That scent the fragrant glades;
The rose pink, and violet blue,
Decked the western vales.

Bright Flora in her speckled robes,
Both surely dwell with thee;
The songsters warbling through the groves,
Both hail thy jubilee!
The humming bee seems blessed with glee,
As through the flowers she ranges;
Dear West! I'll sleep to dream of thee,
When placed midst southern strangers.

But Lexington will ever be
The loveliest, and the best;
A paradise thou'rt still to me,
Sweet Athens of the West!
Although the bliss of woman's smiles,
Begets no charm for me,
I love thy fair romantic wiles—
Land of the fair, and free.

How generous are Kentucky's sons!
And chivalrous, as they're brave—
Who faced Britannia's thundering guns,
Their country's flag to save!
I bid you all a fond farewell;
May laurel wreaths entwined
Around your brow, forever dwell,
And elevate your mind.

P. DOYLE.

From the Portuguese of Commons.
Canst thou forget the silent tears
Which I have shed for thee,
And all the doubts and hopes and fears,
Which scattered o'er my bloom of years
The blights of misery?

I never close my languid eye
Unless to dream of thee,
My every breath is but the sigh,
My every tone the broken cry
Of lasting misery!

Oh! when in my boyhood's happier scene
I pledged my love to thee,
How very little did I ween
My recompense should ere have been
So much of misery!

FORT HILL, Nov. 3d, 1837.
GENTLEMEN.—It is with very great reluctance I decline your kind invitation to partake of a public dinner. From no quarter and on no occasion could an expression of approbation be more acceptable, but so short is the interval between this and the next regular session of Congress, and so indispensable is it, that I should devote it exclusively to my domestic concerns, preparatory to my long absence from home, that I am compelled to decline the honor intended.

In saying that on no occasion could an expression of your confidence be more welcome, I intend no unmeaning common place. During the long period of my public service, never have I seen a more important crisis, than the present, and in none have I ever been compelled, in the discharge of my duty, to assume a greater responsibility. I saw clearly on my arrival at Washington, at the commencement of the late extra session, that our affairs had reached the point, when, according to the course we might take, we should reap the full harvest of our long and arduous struggle against the encroachments and abuses of the Government, or lose the fruits of all our labor, I clearly saw, that our bold and vigorous attacks had made a deep and successful impression. State interposition had overthrown the Protective Tariff, and with it the American System, and put a stop to the Congressional usurpation, and the joint attacks of our party and that of our old opponents, the National Republicans, had effectively brought down the power of the Executive, and arrested its encroachments for the present. It was for that purpose, we had united. True to our principle of opposition to the encroachment of power, from whatever quarter it might come, we did not hesitate, after overthrowing the protective system and arresting legislative usurpation, to join the authors of that system, in order to arrest the encroachments of the Executive, although we differed as widely as the poles on almost every other question, and regarded the usurpation of the Executive, as but a necessary consequence of the principles and policy of our new allies. In joining them, we were not insensible to the embarrassment of our position. With such allies, success was difficult, and the victory itself, without a change of principles and policy on their part, dangerous; and, accordingly, while we united with them against the Executive, we refused all participation in the Presidential contest. But, with all its embarrassments, it was the only practicable course left us, short of abandoning our principles, or the country. By retiring altogether from the field of contest, in this embarrassing position, we waited the development of events, with the fixed determination, that let what might come, we would inflexibly pursue the course, which a regard to our principles and the success of our cause demanded.

Such was the position we occupied, from 1833, when our contest with the General Government terminated, "to the commencement of the late Extra Session, when it became manifest a great change had been effected which could not but have a powerful influence over our future course. It soon became apparent, after the meeting of Congress, that the joint resistance of ourselves and our late allies in con-

junction with the course of events in reference to the currency, had brought down the last presentations of the Executive Department.—The union between the Government and the money power, which had so greatly strengthened those in authority at first, had not only ceased, but they were forced to take ground against the reunion of the two, and to make war against those very banks which had been the instruments of their power and aggrandizement. Forced to take this position, and divested in a great measure of patronage and influence from the exhausted state of the Treasury, they were compelled to fall back, as the only means of saving themselves, on the principles of 1827, by which we had ejected from office the National Republican party, and to which our portion of the old party of '27 have inexpressibly adhered, but from which, the other, adhering to the Administration, had so greatly departed in practice. As soon as I saw this state of things, I clearly perceived, that a very important question was presented for our determination, which we were compelled to decide forthwith; shall we continue our joint attack, with the Nationals, on those in power, in the new position which they have been compelled to occupy? It was clear, with our joint forces, we could ultimately overthrow and demolish them, but it was not less clear, that the victory would insure, not to us, but exclusively, to the benefit of our allies and their cause. They were the most numerous and powerful, and the point of assault on the position, which the party to be assaulted had taken in relation to the banks, would have greatly strengthened the settled principles and policy of the National party, and weakened in the same degree ours. They are, and ever have been, the decided advocates of a national bank, and are now in favor of one, with a capital so ample as to be sufficient to control the State institutions, and to regulate the currency and exchanges of the country. To join them, with their avowed object in the attack, to overthrow those in power, on the ground they occupied against a bank, would of course, not only have placed the Government and country in their hands without opposition, but would have committed us, beyond the possibility of extrication, for a bank, and absorbed our party in the ranks of the National Republicans.—The first fruits of the victory, would have been an overshadowing national bank, with an immense capital, not less than from fifty to a hundred millions, which would have centralized the currency and exchanges, and with them, the commerce and capital of the country, in whatever section the head of the institution might be placed. The next would be the institution might be placed. The next would be the indissoluble union of the political opponents, whose principles and policy are so opposite to ours and so dangerous to our institutions as well as oppressive to us.

Such clearly would have been the inevitable result if we had joined in the assault on those in power, in the position they had been constrained to occupy; and he must indeed be blind—all past experience must be lost on him who does not see, that so infatuated a course would have been fatal to us and ours. The connection between the Government and the bank would by necessary consequence, in the hands of that party, have led to a renewal of that system of unequal and oppressive legislation, which we have escaped with such peril and difficulty. The bank, when united with the Government, is the naturally of high duties and extravagant expenditure. The greatest the revenue and the more profuse the disbursements, the greater its circulation and the more ample its deposits. This tendency on the part of that institution, and the known principles and views of policy of the party, would have co-operated, with irresistible force, to renew the system we have pulled down with so much labor, with an aggravation of its oppression far beyond anything we have ever yet experienced, and thus the fruits of all our exertions and struggles against the system, would have been lost—for ever lost.

By taking the opposite course, the reverse of all this will follow, if our State Rights party be but firmly united and true to their principles. Never was there before, and never probably will there again, so fair an opportunity to carry out fully our principles and policy, and to reap the fruits of our long and arduous struggle.—By keeping the banks and the Government separated, we effectually prevent the centralization of the currency and exchanges of the country at any one point, and, of course, the commerce and the capital, leaving each to enjoy that portion which its natural advantages, with its industry and enterprise may command. By refusing to join our late allies in their attack on those in power, while they have sheltered themselves, we present the complete ascendancy of the party and their principles, which must have followed, and gain the only opportunity we could have of rallying anew the Old State Rights Party of 1827, on the ground they then occupied, as an opposing power, to hold in check their old opponents, the National Republicans. It would also give us the chance of effecting, what is still more important to us, the union of the entire South. We have so long and under so many difficulties adhered to it, shall now desert our stand, the South must be united. If once united, we will rally round the old State Rights party in every section, all who are opposed to consolidation, or the overaction of the Central Government; and the political parties will again be formed on the old and natural division of State Rights and National, which divided them at the commencement of the Government, and which experience has shown is that division of party most congenial to our system, and most favorable to its successful operation.

As obvious as all this must appear, I felt that I assumed a heavy responsibility in taking the course I did. It was impossible, that all the circumstances and motives, under which I acted, could at once be generally understood, and, of course, the part that I was compelled to take was liable to be misconceived and grossly misrepresented. We have been so long contending against the abuses and encroachments of the Executive power, as to forget, that they originated in the prior abuses and encroachments of Congress, and were accordingly exclusively intent on expelling from office, those who had acquired and exercised their authority in a manner so dangerous, without reflecting into whose hands the power would go, and what principles and policy would gain the ascendancy. With this state of feeling on the part of our friends, I saw it was impossible to take a position, which by consequence was the very superior quality of the Silk Worm Gut, so much used by the amateur fishermen, and which this worm furnishes 80 per cent. heavier and stronger than those hitherto in use. This glutinous matter is known to be the most tem-

NEW PROCESS FOR WINDING SILK.—
NEW SILK WORM—SILK WORM GUT.
Mr. Duran at Jersey City, is making extensive experiments in winding silk from worms of his own rearing. He has six different plans for the worm to wind the cocoon. Mr. D. has likewise discovered a native silk worm of our forest, whose cocoon is likely to eighty per cent. heavier than that of the Asiatic. Its silent labor is often encountered in the solitary depths of our forests, on bushes and trees, chiefly the elder, but like many other of nature's works prepared to our hand, they have been passed by unheeded. Mr. Duran hopes to domesticate this worm, and direct their habits to the purposes of useful industry. One of the great advantages resulting from this would be the very superior quality of the Silk Worm Gut, so much used by the amateur fishermen, and which this worm furnishes 80 per cent. heavier and stronger than those hitherto in use. This glutinous matter is known to be the most tem-



LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1837.

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junction with the misapprehension might be, required some resolution and firmness. But there were other and far greater causes of responsibility, to which this was as nothing. Of all the interests in the community, the banking is the most active, and the most concentrated and pervading, and of all the points within the immense circle of this interest, there is none in relation to which the banks are more sensitive and tenacious, than their union with the political power of the country. This is the source of a vast amount of their profits, and of a still larger portion of their respectability and influence. To touch their interest on this tender point is to combine all in one united and zealous opposition, with some exceptions in our portion of the community, where the union of the two powers acts injuriously to banking, as well as to the commercial and other great interests of the section. To encounter so formidable an opposition, supported by a powerful political party with whom I have been acting for some years against entire power, and who regarded the union of the Government and the banks as essential to the union of the States themselves, was to assume heavy responsibility under the most favorable circumstances but to back and sustain those in such opposition, in whose wisdom, firmness and patriotism, I have no reason to confide, and over whom I have no control, is to doubt that responsibility. This responsibility I have voluntarily assumed. Desiring neither office nor power, and having nothing to hope personally from the movement, no motive but the disastrous political consequences which I clearly saw must follow from any other course to the country and its institutions generally, and our section in particular, and a deep sense of duty, could have induced me to take the step I did. That it has met the approbation of so respectable a portion of my old constituents and friends, to whose early and steadfast support, under every trial and difficulty, I am so much indebted, is a source of deep gratification which I shall long remember and acknowledge.

J. C. CALHOUN.
To Messrs. J. Buskett, A. Wigfall, J. P. Garrol, M. Laborde, J. Jones, F. H. Wardlaw, J. W. Wimber, Committee.

To the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The duties of life are not all of the great and exciting sort. There are many duties in every day, but there are few days in which one is called to mighty efforts or heroic sacrifices. I am persuaded that most of us are better for greater emergencies, than for the exigencies of the passing hour. Paradoxical as this is, it is tenable, and may be illustrated by palpable instances.—There are many men who would, without the hesitation of an instant, plunge into the sea to rescue a drowning child, but who, the very next hour would break an engagement, or sneer at an awkward servant, or frown unjustly on an amiable wife.

Life is made up of all these little things—According to the character of household words looks and trivial actions, is the true temper of our virtue. Hence there are many men reputed good, and as the world goes, really so, who belittle in domestic life, the promise of their holiday and Sunday demeanor. Great in the large assembly, they are little at the fireside. Leaders perhaps, of public benevolence, they plead for universal love, as the saving principle of the social compact; yet when among their dependents, they are peevish, morose, severe, or in some other way constantly sinning against the laws of kindness.

Why do you begin to do good so far off?—This is a ruling error. Begin at the centre and work outwards. If you do not love your wife, do not pretend to such love for the people of the antipodes. If you let some family grudge, some peccadillo, some undesirable gesture, sour your visage towards a sister or a daughter, pray cease to preach beneficence on the large scale.

What do you mean by doing good? Is it not increasing human happiness? Very well; but whose happiness? Not the happiness of A, B, or C, in the planet Saturn, but that of fellow terrestrials; not of the millions you never see, so much as that of the hundreds or scores whom you see every day. Begin to make people happy. It is a good work—it is the best work. Begin not next door but within your own door; with your next neighbor—whether relative, servant, or superior. Account the man you meet, the man you are to bless. Give him such things as you have. How can I make him, or her happy? This is the question. If a dollar will do it, give the dollar. If advice will do it, give advice. If a look, a smile, or warm pressure of the hand, or tear. But never forget that the happiness of our world is a mountain of golden sand, and that it is your part to cast some contributory atom almost every moment. I would hope that such suggestions, however hackneyed, may not be without their influence.

On that best portion of a good man's life His little nameless, unremembered acts Of kindness and of love!"

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent

Mech. Association.

Class No. 1 for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January

13, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

30,000 Dollars!

10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars!

5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars!

2,000 dollars! 1,000 dollars!

25 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

20 of 500 dollars! 20 of 400 dollars!—30 of 300

dollars! 40 of 250 dollars! 50 of 200 &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in

this Magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$130.

Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

25 prizes of 1,000 dollars! 50 prizes of 500

dollars! 50 prizes of Two hundred dollars! &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will

be sent for \$130—Packages of Halves and

Quarters in proportion.

SYLVESTER'S FAVORITE:

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the town of Welsburg.

CLASS ONE FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January

20, 1838.

CAPITALS.

\$30,000! \$8,000! \$4,000! \$3,000! \$2,000!

1,017 dollars!

100 Prizes of one Thousand Dollars!

10 Prizes of \$500—20 Prizes of \$300, &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will

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Kentucky Gazette.

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BANK CONVENTION.

MR. BAILEY.—The following resolution was adopted by the late Bank Convention at New York:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, the present circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments; and that when the Convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the SECOND WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT, for their considering and practically determining the day for resuming specie payments."

Who, in any age of the world, or in any country, ever heard of any thing like this before? A parcel of Bank Officers in Convention assembled, gravely deciding upon the destiny of the nation!!! Only notice the language of the resolution! They say in their opinion, the circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments, &c.

Now what has their opinion to do with the matter? or who, or what gave them the right to judge of the circumstances of this country, and to decide its destiny by their opinion? or have they any other right, than that which is derived from their having the money in their possession? and the power to withhold it? Again, may not the debtors of the Banks acting upon the same principle, assemble in Convention, and resolve, that the circumstances of the country are not such as to render it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the payment of the debts which they owe to the Banks? If the rule will hold good in relation to the action of the Bank Officers, will it not hold equally good in relation to the measures of the debtors to the Banks? Again, notice the language of the resolution: "and that when the Convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet on the 2d Wednesday in April next, for their practically determining upon a day for resuming specie payment."

In contradiction to this view of the subject, I am aware that the Whigs will say, that in desiring a separation of the money from the political power, Mr. Van Buren is not governed alone by views for the public good; that he wishes to concentrate the public funds, where he can make them effective in co-operation with politics. But no honest, sensible man will say so, who knows that the President has but little more control over the public funds, or over its disbursement than you or I have. This kind of reasoning, which the Whigs indulge in, is only designed by the leaders to blind their followers to the patriotic intentions of the President.

At this early stage of the session, nothing has been brought upon the tapis yet which indicates what may be the future movements of the members of the recent Federal orgies. It does not require the pen of a prophet however, to see, that the recent jubilees are leaving the feasters in that state of sombre sullenness, which is apt to follow too much excitement at any time. They have begun to review their course to count their forces and select their leaders, and this is a business which is not done to the satisfaction of the people over the wine cup. They have more than one "Richmond in the field," and if I am not much mistaken they will have a great deal of difficulty in keeping any of them out. Mr. Clay is not going to postpone his claims to a more propitious period for calm consideration; Gen. Harrison though willing to be made a tool of at one time, is not disposed now, and Mr. Webster is not going to give up the favorable prospects now held out to him. In their contentions about who shall have the prize, which they have not yet drawn, they will make such startling developments as will open the eyes of the people to the objects aimed at by them all. We have no fears here about the ultimate determination of things, and hope you in the West are still undismayed.

chartered privileges if they can combine together and not only regulate their own affairs but all the monetary operations of the country? It is a received political axiom that "every nation, for the time being, has a right to govern itself as it pleases," but it does not follow, that a cabal of Bank Presidents should enjoy the same immunity. Their faithless conduct in resolving to disregard public sentiment as expressed in disapprobation of their course in acknowledging their ability to meet their responsibilities and then refusing to do so, ought to render them odious with all men, who are in favor of those principles of fair dealing which gives credit to a commercial people, and confidence in a nation or individuals.

If "money is power," a dictum of political economists which I am not disposed to controvert, the Banks certainly already have it, but if this power is strengthened by physical force as constituted by numerical numbers of the body politic, what hope is left to the patriot that such power can ever be wrested from them? In a government like this which is founded on public sentiment and sustained by the will of the people, instead of the sword and bayonet, the force which a *cordon of banks*, aiming at its overthrow, can bring to bear against it is almost irresistible, but when this influence is made an instrument in the hands of talented, popular and ambitious men, having the same immediate aim in view, but with different ulterior purposes, the union of power thus constituted can only be resisted by the intelligence and patriotism of the great body of the people, not leaders, but the honest working and producing classes of the nation. It is upon their intelligence, virtue and devoted patriotism that the honest statesman must rely in the hour of his country's need. And upon this reliance the President never has for a moment doubted. It will be seen that the recommendations of his message mainly have a view to their particular interests, although in protecting them, he scrupulously avoids encroaching upon the rights of any portion of the people.

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Your friend, &c.

From the *Globe*.

THE PROSPECT.

It not unusually happens that a victory proves a defeat. We hesitate not to predict that the Republican discomfiture in New York will prove a victory. Nothing has occurred like that event for years to arouse and rally the Democratic party. It is rising from its apathy like a strong man after sleep. From Maine to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the far West, it is rising in its strength, like one man. From every side we receive the most cheering intelligence of the noble spirit which is stirring the public mind. The faction which is rioting in the exultation of temporary success, will ere long receive its final death blow.

In the great State of New York, the people, the true people, are indignant at the result brought about by the apathy of the many and the treachery of the few. They did not suspect the game that was to be played. They were lulled to sleep by a voice which exclaimed "peace, when there was no peace." That the late election is not an expression of the popular sentiment, is incontrovertibly proved by the fact that the Federal vote fell, by many thousands, below that of 1834, and when that party experienced a humiliating defeat. This is established, beyond contradiction by the official returns. The tone of the public mind in the Empire State could be better. The leading democratic journals are sounding a stirring note. The indifferent are aroused; the timid are reassured, the treacherous are disengaged. The people of that great Republican State

cannot brook with patience the idea that they are to be chained to the car of Federalism. They will not easily pardon the insulting declaration of one of their representatives, that they have been until lately enslaved and unredeemed; that they ask pardon of Massachusetts; that great as they are in all the elements of wealth and grandeur, they are only worthy to stand by the side of Massachusetts!

But the effect abroad is, if any thing, still more encouraging. The pernicious influence of political banking has assumed so formidable a shape, as to excite universal alarm. Every lover of his country, who is concerned for the purity of her institutions, is shocked at the spectacle, which has just been witnessed—that of a great State carried against the wishes and principles of a large majority by *coup de main*; oppressed overwhelmed by a power not known to the constitution—an influence which should not be political, but exclusively mercantile. Every noble mind, every generous spirit, revolts at the very thought. In this influence there is nothing which appeals to the higher feelings of our nature—nothing which can excite the ardor of patriotism. The extravagancies committed by the sordid party which has momentarily triumphed, have filled the people with disgust. Federalism, which has been crushed for forty years, has again dared to show its face, and hope for the triumph of its doctrines, it has thrown off its hypocritical mask; and revealed itself in its true lineaments, the old cry of "Adams and Liberty" again rings upon the ear. The memory of the illustrious JEFFERSON is insulted—his character defamed—his principles reviled. Democracy is openly scoffed at, and doctrines utterly incompatible with its existence are vehemently proclaimed. But the men who can no longer conceal their contempt for their supposed victims, reckon without their host. It is not the triumph of a day, or the momentary capture of a State, which can crush and eradicate the principles of Republicanism. They are inborn and inbred with the people, who cherish them with religious reverence. The people will laugh to scorn the vain hopes and insane projects of a party whose principles they abhor, and which has triumphed for the moment by the aid of reckless speculators and intriguing politicians. They are too intelligent, too well acquainted with their real and permanent interests, to permit themselves to become victims of the designing and the dishonest. A knot of intriguers cannot control and enchain this great free nation.

The Federalists do right to make haste and enjoy a triumph, which according to one of their organs comes but once in an age. They do well to fire their guns, and waste their powder, and illuminate their windows, and gasconade amid "wine and wassail." It is the last cause of a suicide, the drunken revelry of a prisoner on the eve of execution. Soon shall their house of mirth be turned into that of mourning.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 6.

MR. GRUNDY, in conformity with a notice given yesterday, introduced a bill to provide for the better security of persons on board of vessels impelled wholly or in part by steam.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1837.

FOURTH INSTALMENT.

Mr. SNYDER submitted the following; which lies over:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill providing for the repeal of so much of the act entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States," as postpones the payment of the same until the first of January, 1839; and that they report a bill to provide for the immediate payment of the same.

NATIONAL ARMY.

On motion of Mr. BIDDLE, it was

Resolved, That there be reprinted for the use of the House, the Message of the President of the United States of 18th January, 1825, on the subject of the national army on the Western waters, with the accompanying documents.

OFFICE EVENING STAR,

New York, Dec. 6, 1837.

LATE FROM MEXICO,

We have received through the politeness of a friend, files of the Diario del Gobierno of Mexican city to November 2d, inclusive.

MINISTRY.—In consequence of the resignation of four of Bustamante's cabinet, he has appointed Gen. Don Ignacio Morel, Villamil, minister of war and Marine; Don Jose Antonio Romeo, Minister of the Interior; Sr. Manuel Marie Perez, Minister de Hacienda, (public property, domains, &c.) and Don Jose Maria Bocanegra, Foreign relations.

Sigñor Don Vicente Sosa is appointed Governor of the Department of Michoacan; and Don Eustaquio Jose Dominguez, Secretary of the department of Chivas.

The choldra the latter part of October had extended from Central America to Cuito, frontier town of Chiapas, (Mexico) had caused great alarm. A sanitary cordon was established and a request laid before the Chamber of Deputies at Mexico Oct. 27, asking for appropriations to defray the expense of this precautionary measure. On the same day a communication was received from the Governor of the department of Sonora complaining of the difficulty of submitting the refractory and uncivilized aborigines to the laws of the country, and recommending that these laws may be dispensed with in such towns, and no innovation made.

A communication also from Guanajuato approving of the supreme government. Much of the time of the Chamber was

occupied with discussing a bill relative to prohibiting the export of gold and silver.

The report of the Minister changed with the supervision of the national domain, makes the sum total twenty-one millions of plasters.

The editor of the *Gobierno*, November 3d, endeavors to apologize to the *Intercorrespondencia* of the *Cosmopolita* paper why the government have not adopted any efficient measure to pacify New Mexico. It appears Senor Don Manuel Arrijo is appointed to the government of this province, and that his movements have been seconded at Santa Fe by Capt. D. Jose Caballero who had arrested the usurping governor and his secretary.

Gen. Clavo was to march from Chihuahua and sustain Arrijo.

The editor aforesaid deems the writers of the *Cosmopolita* "a permanent conspiracy against the credit and stability of the government and the institutions of the country," which seems to indicate that Bustamante, arrest-riden and fanatic as he is, or pretends to be, still allows some liberty to the press.

The yield of the gold, silver and copper mines for the year ending July 1, 1836, is 320,310 plasters.

Office of the Star, New York, Dec. 6.

FROM EUROPE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINE.—Málaga papers, received at this port by the ship Mexican to Nov. 3, and Madrid to Oct. 25, announces the capture of Constantine. The particulars are no further stated than the fact of an official despatch having been received that the French had taken possession of the place, the 4th of the month bearing a conspicuous part in the assault. This account savors very much of the recent report of the capture

of Spain.—The Carlist Guerrillas are making frequent predatory incursions from the mountains of Guipúzcoa. The Navarrese and Biscayans have retreated entirely beyond the Ebro, followed by Gen. Lorenzo. Upon the whole, Spain, excepting some portions of Basque Provinces, appears to be free of the sanguinary

part of the Pretender.

SPAIN.—The Carlist Guerrillas are making frequent predatory incursions from the mountains of Guipúzcoa. The Navarrese and Biscayans have retreated entirely beyond the Ebro, followed by Gen. Lorenzo. Upon the whole, Spain, excepting some portions of Basque Provinces, appears to be free of the sanguinary

part of the Pretender.

PORTUGAL.—Advice to Oct. 8th state that all the compromised Chartists in prison had been liberated. The Queen has ceded Viseu, Coimbra, and Barcelos to the French.

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GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1837

The news from Upper Canada will be found highly interesting.

We have accounts from London of the 3d and Paris of the 4th November. Money in London was very plenty, and three per cent. could not be obtained.

Constantine was certainly taken by the French, by storm, who met with a heavy loss. Among the killed, was the commander in chief, Gen. Damremont.

A. K. Woolley, Esq., Senator from Fayette, has introduced into the Kentucky Legislature, a string of Resolutions, the principal object of which appears to be, to censure the late and present administrations of the general government. As one of the constituents of Major Woolley, we, in our vocation, say to him, that when we gave him our vote, it was that he should legislate for Kentucky, not for the United States. We may perhaps, when his resolutions are disposed of, inform his constituents, how much time of the Legislature, and how much of the money of the State shall have been expended in the discussion of these irrelevant resolutions. The Governor is asking for an increase of taxes, and our representatives appear to be endeavoring to make such an increase necessary, by a useless discussion, which will probably cost many thousands.

There is one thing to notice in the Major's resolutions. He does not propose to instruct our Senators in Congress. Mr. Clay would, most probably kick up at any instructions from the Legislature.

Convention Bill.—The Bill authorising the citizens of this Commonwealth to vote for or against a Convention, having passed the Senate, has been for several days under discussion in the House of Representatives. We learn that it is passed that house on Tuesday, with amendments, and was again before the Senate. What may be the final result is still uncertain, although its friends confidently count on its passage.

It seems there has been no petition or memorial to the Legislature for the passage of such a law—hence the inference that it is not desired by the people. Had there been anything like a strong petition for such a measure, we hold, that the Legislature would have been bound to grant the request. The members have been trusted and confided in by the people, and when they in turn ask to be trusted with matters highly interesting to themselves, their servants should not hesitate to comply.

The granting of banking privileges to the great Rail Road Company, is the only other measure of much importance, which we have heard as being before the legislature. We have no knowledge of the provisions of the bill, but if it grants to the stockholders the privilege of banking, and dividing profits previous to the completion of the road, we, in advance, are opposed to it. But we deem the road of such essential importance, that, although we are, essentially, averse to all banks, we are willing to tolerate it, if really necessary to carry the great object into effect.

Note. The Frankfort Commonwealth of yesterday, says, the fate of the Convention Bill, in the house, was undecided when that paper went to press.

"In Congress but little has yet been done. Mr. Crittenden offered a resolution, which after modification was passed, calling on the Post Master General for information relative to the receipts, expenditures, &c. of the Express Mail, and immediately introduced a bill for the repeal of the law authorizing such Express Mail, before any information had been obtained by the call."

Pennsylvania. The Legislature of this state met on the 5th inst., Lewis Dewart, Esq. of Northumberland, (Dem) received on the first ballot, 53 votes, and John Walker, of Alleghany, (Fed) 42. The House is said to be divided—56 Democrats, 44 Feds.

In the Senate, Jesse R. Burden, Esq. (Fed) received 18 votes and Isaac Leet, (Dem) 11.

The Governor, according to the custom of the times, sent a very long Message; and, according to another custom, with Federal Governors, is for sustaining the banks, in the violation of their charters; but is for imposing additional restrictions to further violations. The bankers laugh at all such Legislative restrictions.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

A meeting has been held at Churchville, Toronto District, Upper Canada, which virtually declared independence, and reported a constitution for what they call "the State of Upper Canada." Report says that Bidwell is in motion a gain.

The Oswego (Lake Ontario) Herald of 7th instant says—

The schooner Willet, Captain McCumber, has just come into our harbor, from Belleville, Upper Canada. Capt. McCumber states that a Government Express passed through Belleville yesterday, with intelligence that the Patriots had assembled and were in arms in the vicinity of Toronto, to the number of 5,000, headed by McKenzie, Bidwell and Parker; full credit was given to this intelligence at Belleville.

From the Montreal Herald Dec. 5.

Proclamations have at last been issued, offering rewards for the apprehension of the principle traitors. The rewards appear to be graduated according to the rascality of the parties.

For L. J. Papineau, £1,000

For Dr. Woffred Neilson; Thomas S. Brown; E. O'Callaghan, M. P. P.; C. H. O. Cote, M. P. P.; Joseph T. Drolet, M. P. P.; Jos. G. Girouard, M. P. P.; Wm. Henry Scott, M. P. P.; E. E. Rodier, M. P. P.; Amury Girod; Jean O. Chene, each. £500

Eur Pierre Paul Demary; Josey F. Davignon; Julie Gagnon; Pierre Amon; Timothe Franchere; Louis Perrault; Alouette Gauvin; Louis Gauthier; Rod Des Reserves. £100.

Quebec, Dec. 4.—Some of the Township Militia, in Lower Canada and Vol-

unteer for volunteers from this District, to the immediate aid of the government and return forthwith.

The reformers of the Home district it is said reached Toronto the night before, last, in great numbers, (8000) when volunteers in behalf of the government were called to oppose their coming into the city, when a running fire took place. Col. Moodie, late of the 104, was shot dead, and others besides a number of prisoners were taken, among whom are Archibald McDonald (Sheriff Gore district) and Col. Welch. Sheriff Jarvis's house and others, were fired and burnt. The Governor and his council are in the market square.

James Brown and 300 volunteers are in the fort.—Mr. Speaker McNeil, with 80 volunteers, reached the city yesterday. Col. W. Chisholm is expected today from Oakville, with the volunteers he can get in aid of the government, and from Whitby a few yeomanry cavalry are looked for.

The Reformers have in their counsel Dr. John Rolph, and others of high standing. Three flags of truce were sent yesterday, to the government, with the following terms:

1st. To dissolve the present Parliament.

2d. Grant an elective Legislative Council.

3d. That the Governor leave the Province in two weeks.

Queenston, U. C. Dec. 6.

P. S. While I write the militia are ordered to meet forthwith at Niagara. It is thought that but few will attend the muster.

STILL LATER.

Six o'clock.

The Traveller left Niagara this afternoon with 100 royal volunteers under the command of Daniel McDougall, who was a lieutenant in the militia at the battle of Queenston. The steamer Transit is lying off in the bay of Toronto, with the family of the governor and the public munitions.

The militia are assembling at Niagara. Apprehensions are felt of an attack upon the town to-night, and preparations are making for defence.

MARTIAL LAW.—An extra Gazette was issued at Quebec on the evening of the 5th inst., declaring the district of Montreal, and all disturbed districts, under martial law.

POSTSCRIPT—ONE O'CLOCK.

Since the above was in type we have received numerous slips from the frontier which contain the intelligence already received through other channels. In addition we have the following.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

A correspondent at Lewistown, under date 6th inst., writes,—“Alarm bells are now ringing at Niagara, and it is reported that 1500 radicals, on the march, are within four miles of Niagara.”

ALBANY ARGUS—Extra, Monday, Dec. 11—4 P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM UPPER CANADA.

RISING OF THE PEOPLE, AND AT-TACK ON TORONTO CONFIRMED. Lewistown, (Niagara Co.) Dec. 6, 11 o'clock at night.

Dear Sir—Presuming you will be desirous of obtaining the latest information in relation to the revolutionary movements in Upper Canada, I have forwarded by this day's mail, a slip from the office of the Telegraph, printed in this village, which contains all that is yet known here on the subject.

The Canadian population appear to be in a very high state of excitement, and a secret organization, for the purpose of effecting a revolution, seems to have been going on in every part of the province to tally unknown to the government. Many individuals of the highest standing are engaged in this revolutionary movement, and there is little doubt of its extending, in a very short period throughout the whole extent of the upper province. The government is entirely destitute of regular troops and have to rely from a very small part of the population. I presume they will not be able long to contend against a people who are determined to be free.

We have information, in which we place confidence, that Mr. Papineau has gone into the state of Maine, or more probably into the disputed territory, where he is endeavoring to raise volunteers by promises of land and plunder.

The Montreal Transcript of the 5th states on authority which it cannot doubt that Papineau and O'Callahan had passed through Sante Marie in disguise; that they travelled by night, and even then not by the highway—having hired a chasseur to conduct them through the woods. We have been for sometime doubtful as to the actual position of Papineau—thinking that he would have avoided the commission of any overt act of treason; but the fact that a reward has been offered for his apprehension, which we now for the first time learn officially, leaves us no reason to doubt that the Government is in possession of information which implicates him to the full extent with his associates. It is not a little singular that the individual, on whose head a price is thus set, is at the same time speaker of the Lower House of the Canadian Legislature.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We received yesterday a paper from Houston, dated the 2d inst. brought by Capt. Wright of the steam packet Columbia. The C. made the run from Velasco to the South West Pass in the short space of thirty hours.

The Columbia brought a crowd of passengers from Texas. The Constitution, Capt. Auld, also arrived yesterday. She lost Galveston Bay on the 2d inst. and behaved well during her trip.

4 o'clock, P. M.

SIR.—The steamboat Traveller, Capt. Whitney, arrived at Niagara this morning at 6 o'clock, from Toronto, which place he left four hours before. The boat with a deputation was despatched by the gov-

We give below all the extracts of interest furnished by these two arrivals.

The Honstor Telegraph of the 2d is clothed in mourning, for in that paper the fact is announced, that

DEAF SMITH IS DEAD!

He died at Fort Bend on the 30th November. His iron frame, says the Telegraph, sunk under severe fatigues and exposure, to which he has too willingly subjected himself. This singular individual was one of those few men whose names alone, bear with them more respect than sounding titles, Major, Colonel, General, sink into insignificance before the simple, ordinary name of Deaf Smith; that name is identified with the battles of Texas.

His eulogy is inseparably interwoven with the most thrilling annals of that country, and will long yield to their traditional narratives a peculiar interest.

The Texian Congress was in session on the 2d inst. It was expected to adjourn in a few days. Resolutions had been passed granting letters of marque and reprisal, and every act of this body seems to portend further difficulties with Mexico. An act has been passed to augment the navy of the country, and an appropriation for that purpose.

The financial affairs of Texas are rather unsettled. It was hoped Congress would do something to place the credit of the new Republic on a safe and sound basis. An officer of government had proposed a bill giving \$3000 of the public funds to the Texian people to think more of fighting just than they do of riches, and the future stability of their government. Many eyes bend toward the walls of Mexico, and the prevailing feeling is alarm and conquest.

The health of President Houston is very bad.

He is suffering greatly from a wound received while fighting the battles of his country.—N. C. Picayune.

A CARD BEATEN.

The OBSERVER & REPORTER of Saturday, contains “A CARD” signed FINNELL & ZIMMERMAN accusing me of taking the public printing from their Office, and giving it to another; and at the same time they affect to care nothing about the profits accruing from the printing.

Now to put the public in possession of the truth in reference to this matter. I will state, that I procured the insertion in the Intelligencer, of a copy of

four of the City Ordinances, requesting

at the same time to have them inserted in the Observer & Reporter and the Gazette.

My object in republishing the Ordinances, was to remind the citizens of their existence, and by requesting a more strict observance of them, to prevent confusion and disorder, at a season of the year, when we are most liable to them.

The printing of the Ordinances, in a handbook, was done at my individual expense.

Now if I have done wrong in giving Mr. Bryant my individual printing, Messrs. Finnell & Zimmerman have great cause to complain: but I suppose, as yet, we have a right to select our own printers.

The Public's obt. serv.,

JAS. G. MCKINNEY.

Lexington, ec. 1837.

N. B. Upon examination of the City Records I find Zimmerman & Finnell are not the City Printers.

CITY ELECTION.

FOR MAYOR

JAMES G. MCKINNEY, Esq.

CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE Esq.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

WARD NO. 1.

W. A. LEARY, Dr. Jos. G. CHINN,

NATHANIEL SHAW, JOHN W. RUSSELL,

JOS. BRUN, ANDREW CALHOUN,

WM. ATER, WARD NO. 2.

H. J. BOILY, MICHAEL GAUCH,

JAS. HAMILTON, STEPHEN CHIPLEY,

THOMAS HUNT, JOHN W. FORBES,

WARD NO. 3.

L. C. RANDALL, J. B. JOHNSON,

W. H. TIMBERLAKE, JAMES MARCH,

THOS. RANKIN, WILLIAM GRIMES,

STEPHEN SWIFT, PATTERSON BAIN,

WARD NO. 4.

DR. S. C. TROTTER, GEN. J. M. MCCALLA,

JOS. BRENNAN, WM. H. RAINIER,

JOS. K. GRAVES, DERRICK WARNER,

THOS. H. WATERS, JACOB ASHTON,

ELECTION 1st Saturday in January next.

We are requested to announce for Councilmen, in Ward No. 4, Messrs. JOHN M. McCALLA, and WM. H. RAINIER.

NATHANIEL SHAW will be supported

for Councilman at the coming election, by the voters of

WARD 1.

MR. WILLIAM H. TIMBERLAKE will be supported for councilman in Ward No. 3.

MANY VOTERS.

ANDREW CALDWELL, will be supported for councilman at the ensuing election by the voters of

WARD 1.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY will be supported as a candidate for councilman in

WARD NO. 2.

MARRIED—By Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. Charles G. Barker, to Miss Eleanor Sutton.

Also, by the same, Mr. Milton Kidwell, to Miss Martha Hulett.

Also, by the same, Mr. D. Clark, to Miss Melinda Young.

In this City on the 19th inst., by Rev.

Mr. Davidson, WALTER CARR YOUNG, Esq.,

of Jessamine County, to Miss HENRIETTA SCHAFFNER, daughter of John PECK, Esq., of this City.

[In announcing the above, we return our

thanks to the bountiful slice of Wedding Cake,

with which we were presented, and most sincerely to the wedded pair, all the happiness

they anticipate from the union.]

DIED—On Sunday night last, in this city, Col. Benjamin Merrell, a soldier of

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

O'REAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets,
THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS;

COMPRISSING a general and handsome assort-

ment of Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dalia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & Bottle Green, and Grey CLOTHES, Plain, Plaid, Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETS, Super Silks, Velvet & Woolen VESTINGS, Grade Nap, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink)

Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS.

Huckoak, Birdeye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,

IRISH LINENS, LINEN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-

KERCHIEFS,

Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS,

Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (all colors)

GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS,

Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS.

Sup. CHINNA SHAWLS,

Whitney Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANK-

ETS, from \$4 to 13.4.

Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,

Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,

PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND

MOROCCO SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.

Calf Boots and Shoes;

Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-tf

PETERSHAMS & FLUSHING,
VERY Superior Article, just received
A and for sale by CHINN & GAINES,

No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. & J. D. SWIFT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of November, 1837. All persons indebted either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and make payment, and those having claims against the concern, will present them. Payments may be made to either of the partners, and settlements with either will be valid.

S. SWIFT,
J. D. SWIFT.
Lex., Dec. 1, 1837.—49-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cartt, Jr., & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTT, Jr.
J. McCauley.

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JOHN CARTT, Jr.
J. McCauley.

GATTINETTS.

OF EVERY color and quality; CASSIMERES, do. do. do. to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

CHINN & GAINES,

No. 43, Main-St.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-tf.

FUR CAPS,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by

CHINN & GAINES,

No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 6, 1837.—49-tf.

Insurance Notice.

THOSE persons who have insured their

Houses in the Lexington Fire, Life and

Marine Insurance Company in the City of Lexington, and have obtained BADGES for them, can obtain them by application to

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

Dec. 7, 1837.—49-4t.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.



In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.—48-tf

STILL LATER!

MORE NEW GOODS.

NOVEMBER 3, 1837.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
(No 49, Main-Street.)

HAVE THIS DAY received a fresh supply of MERINOS, SATTINETTS, FLANNELS, MERINO and TIBET SHAWLS, BLANKETS, and other Seasonable Goods—and in a few days will receive further additional supplies.

Our Stock of Piece Goods being large and unusually well assorted, we particularly invite calls from WHOLESALE DEALERS. A fresh supply of the genuine HET ANCHER BOLTING CLOTHS, warranted, just received.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Nov. 4, 1837.—45-1m.

**The Comic Almanac
for 1838,**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CANDY'S TAVERN. (LATE McCACKEN'S.) Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

**HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD,
Bed Rooms Comfortable,
HORSES,
WELL ATTENDED TO:**

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-tf

Public Sale.

I WILL expose to sale, under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court; rendered at the November special term, 1837; to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of January, 1838, on the premises, about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OR SIXTY ACRES OF FAYETTE LAND,

Lying on the Russell's Road, about 6 miles from Lexington, adjoining the lands of Robert C. Harrison, James Logan, Mrs. Richardson, Curtay R. Talbot, and others. For fertility of soil, abundance of water and timber, this Land is equal to any Land in the county.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in six months from the day of sale, one third in twelve months, from the day of sale, and the remaining third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser give bond with good security for each instalment of the purchase money, payable to the Commissioner, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, a lien to be reserved on the land until all the money is paid. Possession given on the 1st day of March.

THS. S. REDD, Commissioner.
Appointed by the Fayette Circuit Court.
Dec. 6, 1837.—49-tls.

Hams, Hams, Hams.

WANTED immediately, five or 6,000 GREEN HAMS, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid.

MONMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1837.—48-tf

Removal.

CHINN & GAINES have removed their Goods to E. I. Winter's old stand, lately occupied by H. B. Ingles, where they would respectfully invite all their friends, as well as those of H. B. Ingles, and the public generally to call.

N. B.—Our stock is large and general. Purchasers will find as CHEAP GOODS here as any place in this city or county.

CHINN & GAINES.

No. 45, Main-street, Lex., Ky.
Nov. 22, 1837.—47-tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cartt, Jr., & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTT, Jr.
J. McCauley.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Cartt, Jr., & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCauley.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—
Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.—
H. McCONATHY.

Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-tf

Dec. 7, 1837.—49-2t.

Sale of Slaves, &c.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, on Saturday, December 23,

FOUR NEGROES,

To-wit: MERITT, MARY, JORDAN AND

MALINDA, all young and valuable.

GEORGE CLUGSTON, Com'r.

At the same time, will be sold, ONE MARE, and sundry articles of HOUSE FURNITURE, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM K. CLUGSTON, dec'd. The sale will take place at my house, three miles from Lexington, on the Winchester Turnpike, at 12 o'clock, M.

GEORGE CLUGSTON, Adm'r.

Dec. 7, 1837.—49-2t.

FANCY CLOTHES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE FOR LADIES' CLOAKS, just received at

CHINN & GAINES,

No. 44, Main-St.

Dec. 7, 1837.—49-tf.

FAYETTE COUNTY, SS.

TAKEN up by Joseph Forman, about one mile from Lexington, a BAY MARE, about 8 years old; 14 hands high; a star in the forehead; trots a little; lame in one fore leg; shod before; had an old saddle and bridle; appraised to \$20, B. C. Wood and H. B. Franklin, before me, this 30th Nov. 1837.

DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.

Copy Attest: J. C. RODES, C.P.C. F. C.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES!

THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for clean combed [scalded] Hogs Bristles, at the Brush Manufactory of the Subscriber, on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

Dec. 7, 1837.—49-tf.

Fur Overshoes,

FOR LADIES, a very superior article, just

ceived, and for sale by

CHINN & GAINES,

No. 44, Main-St.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



MR. RICHARDSON, TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c.

R ESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone above Short street—ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTEL.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-tf

FOR RENT,

T HE LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE on Cheapside, adjoining Mr. Flemings.

Apply to JOHN NORTON.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-tf

DOCTOR HOLLAND

H AS removed his Office to Main

Street, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Courthouse.